New York, Saturday, January 13, 1844.

THE SUNDAY HERALD, to-morrow, will contain a full report, taken by our special reporter, sent to Providence for the express purpose, of all the evidence given and circumstances known in the atrocious and mysterious murder of Amasa Sprague of Providence. Also, a full account of the circurnstances by which "that trunk" of Pomerov's Express, disappeared, leaving not a trace behind, except the eggs, "marked with care" This will be a complete development of the mystery of the

Occupation of the Oregon Territory-Bill for the Establishment of a Territorial

We have before us a copy of the bill introduced into the House of Representatives on the 4th inst. by Mr. Hughes, for the organization of a territorial government in the Oregon Territory. As this subject is exciting a great degree of attention both in this country and in Europe, and as this bill, if passed in its present shape, will doubtless involve very important consequences, we present to our rea-ders the following abstract of its provisions. It contains 42 clauses or sections, namely :-

contains 42 clauses or sections, namely:—

1st—This clause proposes that from and after a day to be hereafter inserted, the country, within the following boundaries, shall constitute a Territory for the purposes of a temporary government, by the name of Oregon: All the territory lying west of the Missouri river, and south of the 43th degree of north latitude, and east of the Rocky Mountains, and north of the boundary line between the United States and Pexas, and also over the territory comprising the 160 sky Mountains and the country between them and the Pacific ocean, south of 5t degrees 40 mm. north latitude and worth of the 42t degree of north latitude 2d.—Provides for the appointment of a Governor of the said Territory, who shall reside west of the Rocky Mountains

tains
31-Provides for the appointment of a secretary, who shall also reside west of the Rocky Mountains.
4th-Defines the duties of the secretary, oth -Provides for the establishment of a court with com-

on law and chancery jurisdictions.

6th - Provides for the adoption of the civil and criminal laws of the United States till the organization of the General Assembly within the territory.

7th - Appoints the Governor commander of the militia.

8th - Empowers the Governor to appoint magistrates an Icivil officers previous to the organization of the General Assembly.

neral Assembly.

9th—Directs that when the General Assembly is organised they shall by an act thereof, define the powers and duties of magistrates and civil officers.

10th and 11th—Empowers the Governor to lay off the Territory into districts and beats for civil and military.

es. -Directs that when there shall be 25,000 free white

12th—Directs that when there shall be 23,000 free white male inhabitants over 21 years of age, citizens of the United States, they shall have authority to elect representatives to the General Assembly.

12th to 33d—These clauses, inclusive, prescribe the mode of election, and annual census, the number of representatives (not over 50) in the General Assembly, which shall consist of a Legislative Council and a House of Representatives, and defines the duties of the Governor in connection therewith, and also those of the officers of the court to be established under clause 5

34th—Governor to perform the duties of Superintendent of indian affairs within the Territory. Salary lett blank 35th—Salaries of Julges and Secretary to be paid out of United States Treasury. Amount left blank 25th—Members of Legislature to receiv \$3 per day for every day in session, and fifteen cents mileage

3/th—Unthorizes and requires the President of the United States to cause to be created, at suitable places, a line of stockade forts and blockhouses, not exceeding five in an absc. from some point on the Missouri river, on the most practicable routs to the South Pass in the Rocky Monatains. ountains.

33th —Requires the President to cause fortifications to

arected at or near the mouth of the Columbia river 37th, 40th and 41st-Provisions for grants and sales of

14 424—Authorizes the President to appoint two additional Indian agents, to superintend the interests of the United States with any Indian tribes west of any agency now es-tablished by law. Salary of agents left blank as well as the appropriation to carry the provisions of this bill into effect.

It will be seen, from this synopsis, that this bill embraces a complete organization for the territoria government of the Oregon country. There is, however, one important omission in its provisions. Probably this omission may have been purposely made for the purpose of meeting the contingency in the provisions of the treaty which still exists between the United States and England with regard to the territory in question. By that treaty, neither country can encroach upon the present position in which the territory is held between them without giving the other notice of its intention for one year in ad vance. If this bill should be passed by Congress, the blanks we have specified be filled up, and the President directed to organize a government at once, it would be his duty, in execution of the treaty between this country and England, as well as in shedience to the public voice of the nation, to veto the bill, at least until the provisions of the treaty had been carried into effect as regards the twelve months' notice. We are persuaded, however, that this movement in the House, and the demovement in the Senate m subject, have all a common origin-that is, they are supported for the purpose of producing political excitement in the Western States upon the subject of the Oregon territory. And we have not the slightest doubt that whenever the time comes when action will be necessary to be taken, that the western country from north to south will act as one man upon this point. They will claim the whole of that territory in opposition to all the claims put forth by Great Britain, and they will, vi et armis, take possession of it, if they are not allowed to do so peaceably. Nor is it in the power of any European government to prevent such an even taking place sooner or later. The western States of this country are increasing with a rapidity far beyond all precedent. They now form a mighty nation of themselves. They are in possession of one of the greatest valleys in the universe indeed, were it possible, we should have to go to another planet in this system to find such a country as the Valley of the Mississippi presents to the sun every day that he rises from the We hear of Hindostan and Persia, of Egypt and of China-but all these countries are trifle when compared with the magnificence, in every point of view, which presents itself in the Valley of the Mississippi. They can, within their own limits, contain a population equal to the whole population of the globe at this day. In the Congress of the United States they are now, for the first time, beginning to feel their power, and every additional decennial census will only increase that power in a geometrical proportion. Such being the case, we have no doubt that the whole of the coutry in question, whatever be the claims of the Bri tish government, will eventually be in the posses sion of the people of the western States. It is as sure as that darkness follows the light.

In the mean time, all these movements in Congress, we are persuaded, have no immediate bearing upon this question, or are intended to throw tapediments in the way of the negociation which .s about to be opened at Washington by Mr. Packenham from England. They have been commenced more for the purpose of presidential electioneering during the next summer than with any other object; and, in this point of view, we do not ap prehend either difficulty or danger growing out of them.

Lately these smart concerns have published intelligence from Buenos Ayres, Hayti, and from along shore, under the head of " Postscript" and "Very late from Buenos Ayres," &c &c. Now it should be known that the South American "news" in question was published at least two weeks ago in the New York Herald, and taken from the Boston papers; that the "news" from Hayti, which all the other p-pers gave yesterday morning, was in the Herald of Wednesday evening; and that the loss of the brig Fairfield, which was also published in the large and small papers of this city yesterday morning, was given in the Herald on the 3d inst. Enterprise, truly!

ARRIVAL OF CHRIS. LILLY.-This man arrived here yesterday, in the Hopewell, from New Orleans, in charge of officer Hall, of Albany. It will be recollected that he killed McCoy, in the prize fight at Westchester, some time ago. He gave himself up to the authorities at New Orleans, on the 15th of last November. We understand that

fighting-cocks in the great theological war increase

all around and a bit further. In our columns to-day will be found two powerful broadsides, fresh as you can desire. The first is that of the Rev. Doctor Wainwright, taken from the "Commercial Advertiser" of last evening, in reply to the broadside of Doctor Potts which we iblished yesterday. The second is the beginning of another match, taken from the "Evening Post -one who appears to be a fighting-cock of the very first quality, called the Rev. Peter Polemic, who dures any one to enter the pit with him on this important question-" Whether a church can exist ithout a steeple?"

We understand it is very important that this trunk, and will be a final reply to all enquiries on question should be decided at an early day. The new Trinity Church is nearly up, all but the steeple, and it is understood that the Trustees cannot pro ceed a foot further upwards, towards the blu heaven, 'till this question be decided. As a good citizen we open our columns to all respectable theological fighting-cocks on this question. So go

> covered-Arrest of the Individual who Stole that Trunk-His Committal to the Tombs-His attempt to Escape-Great Excitement amongst the Wall street Bro

At length we are enabled to place the history of about half past twelve o'clock, the messenger of the Bank of New York called at the Merchants' Bank Among the notes of the Merchants' Bank, held by the Bank of New York, was one for \$500, which robbery. was recognized by the Teller as being one of the notes lost by Messrs. Drew, Robinson & Co., No. 40 Wall street, who had given the letter and number to every bank in the street. Messrs. Drew and Robinson were sent for immediately, and they unhesitatingly pronounced it to be the note. It is a little singular that this was the only note the mark of which had been taken at Troy, previ. ous to having been given into Copp's possession. Enquiries were instituted at the Bank of Nev York, and it was ascertained that it had been de posited there by the firm of William A. Vonseht & fair. Co., importers of German goods, No 14 Cedar Information was conveyed to the Mayor by Mr. Daniel Drew, while the rest proceeded to Cedar street, to make the necessary enquiries from Vonsehr & Co. There they learned that the note had been received for a bill of goods purchased by a German named Lachner, who gave his residence at No. 32 Rivington street.

The Mayor instantly despatched his first Mar

shal, Anson Clarke, to arrest Lachner, and, with his usual tact and activity, that officer pounced upon his man as he was leaving the store of Ruschmuller, No. 109 Cedar street, and by a ruse brought him to No. 14 Cedar street, where was the Mayor. Lachner was instantly recognized by Mr. Vonseht as the person who had assed the bill. An officer was despatched to Jus tice Taylor of the Upper Police, with instructions from the Mayor to search the premises No. 32 Rivington street, and arrest all persons found there and bring them to the Mayor's office. Meanwhile, the prisoner Lachner was given into the custody of the Marshal, who was aided by David Leavitt, Esq., President of the American Exchange Bank who, throughout, rendered the most efficient aid to the Mayor in this matter. On the way to the ofice, the prisoner, who is a large, athletic man, made a very desperate effort to escape-being, as he marshal describes him, "very ugly indeed; out he was too securely held on either side to oreak away, though he tore up the sleeve of his coat in the struggle. He was then pinioned and safely lodged in the office to await the result of the search. On his person was found about \$450.

In about half an hour Justice Taylor arrived in two horse cab, having in custody the wife of Lachner, and the very identical trunk, marked with Pomeroy & Co 's name on the end in white paintalso, three other trunks of a much larger size. The trunk was discovered under the bed in the basement story of the house, the upper portion of which is occupied as a school house. A quantity of the bills were found stowed away in the bed, and among the clothing of the woman-also in the other trunks. The wife cried bitterly as she was being led away, and denied any knowledge of the possession of the money by her husband. Lachner was at once committed to the Tombs, with his arms tied behind his back with a strong cord. The and Messrs. Drew, Robinson, and Popoon were appointed to count the money. They counted over forty-four thousand dollars, and it is believed by these gentlemen, and by the Mayor, that all the noney, with the exception of \$1000, is safe. The examination has been strictly private, every person resembling a reporter or newspaper agent being espe cially prohibited. The above facts, however, can be depended upon, as they were communicated officially by order of his Honor the Mayor

The story of Lachner is, that he left Germany ast summer and arrived in this city in the month of June, and proceeded to settle, as a merchant, n Milwaukie, where he has a partner; that about seven weeks ago he arrived here from Milwaukie to purchase goods, and on the 5th January last he married his wife, who, it appears, he was acquainted with in his own coun try. Among the articles found on their premises. was a gold watch and several valuable trinkets which he had presented to her on their marriage He was on the eve of starting to Milwaukie, vis Buffalo, where he intended to purchase a team and go over land. But it is doubtful-very much so inleed-whether he will now make this journey He refuses to tell any thing about how he came a possession of that trunk, though we learn that a man has recognized him as being the person he aw crossing the Park with a black trunk, about hree o'clock on the morning of the robbery His wife has been allowed to go home under th harge of an officer. The investigation had not losed at the Mayor's office at a very late hour las night. A portion of the money had been changed into gold, and it is somewhat singular that this did

not lead to the discovery. The office of the Mayor was literally besieged rom the moment the arrest became known. The Wall street brokers were swarming in and about he door and avenues leading to the office, endeavor ng to gain information. On all sides, congratulations were uttered, that light had at length been shed on this mystery, and that the foul suspicion which had been so strangely cast on the character of some of our most honorable and upright citizens has been so signally removed. The most singular part of the entire transaction is the origin of these aspicions, and the high game marked out by the originators to throw the scent from off the track of the real villians. That such could not have originated with Lachner alone is certain, and we earn that officers have been despatched post-haste n various directions. We shall probably be llowed some further insight into the matter

luring the day. HALF PAST TWELVE .- Since writing the above. we have seen His Honor, who is in excellent spirits. He was busily engaged in writing letters to Albany, Troy, Buffalo, Rochester, and to other places, announcing the discovery and the arrest o the thief. We were shown the bill which led to the discovery. It is a five hundred dollar bill, letter B., number 6, dated July 1st. It is perfectly new As we have said above, it is the only note, out of the \$44,000, of which there was any positive de-

scription. mation given before nim on the morning of the robbery was correct in every particular. The testimony given by Westchester, the Greek, and he has not yet recovered from the injuries he re-the other steamboat runner, whose name we did not recoilect, was, that on the morning of the

THE GREAT THEOLOGICAL COCK-FIGHT.-The robbery a man of the height, size and description of Lachner came down by the Albany boat, and had with him a small hair trunk and a buffalo skin -that he was driven to the house of Schwartz in Washington street and quarrelled with the driver of the cab whether he should pay him a quarter or one shilling-and the driver then noticed that the man had rings in his ears .-After depositing the trunk and buffalo skin in Schwartz's bar-room, he said that he had left his umbrella on board the boat and started to find it. The Greek (as the runner is familiarly known) met him as he came off the gang-way of the boat with the very identical trunk, and helped him to carry it to his cab, and drove him to Schwartz's house, for which he received a half dollar. The man did not bring the trunk into the barroom but left it in the entry, and the bar-keeper tates that, after his return the second time, he observed that, not being able to find the umbrella he would take the buffalo skin and again search the boat. The man left and did not return again until late for the hair trunk. It has been fully ascertain- agement to its musical professors, than New York. ed that on that very morning, the time tallying ex- Our Concer' rooms are filled to overflowing, and actly with the testimony of the Greek and of the we are all on the tiptoe of expectation for the combar-keeper, a man was seen crossing the Park with a trunk on his shoulder and something like a buf- rant are we of the mechanism of the instrumentfalo robe under it. And here is corroboration the human voice from which we derive such dethat Luchner was the very man. The hair light. We listen with rapture to the warblings of trunk and buffalo skin were found on the premises a Damoreau or a Sutton, and yet, strange as it where Pomeroy's trunk was discovered—and the primay appear, we take no interest in acquiring a this singular robbery before the public. Yesterday, soner Lachner has rings in his ears. Such cir- knowledge of the structure of the wind pipe, from cumstantial testimony is conclusive. The Mayor does not think that the prisoner knew what the for the purpose of settling the exchange account .- trunk contained when he stole it. Nor does he Stuyvesant Institute, "On the Anatomy of the think that any other persons were concerned in the

> How this man could have so long escaped the vigilance of the Police is most strange, when the description of his person was so minute. So accurate was the testimony given by Westchester, the Greek and the other runner, that persons laughed at the Mayor for taking any notice of it, such was the general character of the parties. But, as his Honor observed, testimony from any quarter, under such circumstances, was not to be neglected or despised-and so it turns out.

Such is the history and issue of this singular af-

THE ITALIAN OPERA.-It is now settled, we be heve, that we are to have the Italian Opera fairly established by the beginning of next month. Mr Palmo has made an engagement with the company who appeared at Niblo's in the summer, including Mille Borghese. He offered terms equal to \$100 or \$120 a night to Madame Castellan, for an engagement of nine nights, she to take her night according to the convenience of the other portion of the opera; but, in consequence of her speedy departure for Europe, it was necessary that her nights should be consecutive, to which Palmo could not agree, and, of course, this negotiation has been broken off. It is settled therefore, that we are to have the old company which appeared at Niblo's, with Signor Antognini and Mdlle. Borghese. Now, with such a company it may be asked, what prospect is there of success? No doubt Palmo will do the best he can to give permanent footing to the opera, but are the strength, power, talent and popularity of this company, competent to ensure full success?

This question can only be answered by referring to the history and fate of former attempts made to establish an opera in this city. About sixteen or seventeen years ago, Messrs. Price and Simpson, at the Park, made the first effort to establish a permanent operatic troupe. They engaged the elder and younger Garcia, Mad. Garcia, Angrisani as bass, Rositch as buffo, and the immortal Malibran as prima donna. This was a most recherché, powerful and accomplished troupe. Garcia was a splendid actor, a great singer and a finished musician. Angrisani was one of the first in his line, Rositch was an incomparable buffo, and every one knowwhat Malibran was. This company gave us a number of operas, principally of Rosini's—the Barbiere di Sevilia, Tinteredi, Otello and others, including Don Giovanni from Mozart. This was undoubtedly the most talented, brilliant and accomplished troupe that ever visited this country. Yet it hardly succeeded. Such was the incipient state of musical taste then, that, on many occasions during the most splendid passages, when Malibran was warbling to the heavens, we have seen amateurs almost half asleen in the second tier. They played here for a whole winter, however, and then Garcia went to Europe, and entered on the most brilliant period of her memorable career.

A second attempt was made about six or seven years ago, when the National Theatre was first built at the corner of Leonard and Church streets It was a very beautiful house, and a great effort was made by the fashionable circles to have an opera established here. An Italian gentleman accordingly went to Europe, and edicard an opera established here. An Italian gentleman accordingly went to Europe, and edicard an opera established here. An Italian gentleman accordingly went to Europe, and edicard at vance of the now of shear and production of victor, which have becomes wideled marks of approbation and applause.

\*\*Cordingly went to Europe and colleged a transfer of the already popular company on the day the bills of the day, that he has added several name of high repute to the already popular company of high yended severy one know the bills of the day, that he has alled several name of high repute to the already popular company of high yenders of high yenders of an inverse few here for the already popular company on the day the bills of the day, that the hela leaded wever fails of receiving the day the bills of the day, t as primadonna. This was a most recherché, power-

opera established here. An Italian gentleman ac-cordingly went to Europe and collected a troupe, with Montressor as tenor, and Fornasari as bass, with Montressor as tenor, and Fornasari as bass, then a young man, but now so celebrated in Paris and London; Mad. Pedrotti and Mdlle. Fanti as and London; Mad. Pedrotti and Mdlle. Fanti as prima donnas. The talent of this company was very respectable and very finished; inferior, perhaps, in some points, to that which had preceded it ten years before, but still a very excellent and effective company. For a few weeks or so this company drew splendid and fashionable houses; but, by some means or other, alter a season or two it tell through, the company separated, and the whole thing was broken up.

Since that time it must be acknowledged that the musical taste of New York and of the country has been very much increased, improved and strengthened. We need go no further for a proof of this than the recent mania in relation to the

of this than the recent mania in relation to the violinists. We have a greater taste for music—a higher relish for the opera—and, besideall, more means to patronize a troupe. But is it probable that a company by no means equal in point of talent to either of those alluded to can munister successfully to this improved taste and minister successfully to this improved taste and his increased relish? We think this is very doubtminister successfully to this improved taste and this increased relish? We think this is very doubtful indeed, although we most sincerely wish success to Mr. Palmo and his new house, which will, indeed, be very beautiful. The chances of failure are also aggravated by the circumstance that great available talent, already in the market here, has been left out of account in consequence of some misunderstanding in the negociations. We really hope that Mr. Palmo may review his whole ground, and awail himself of all the talent that may be found in this neighborhood, and that, when he does open, he will open with a full, strong and powerful force. There is a disposition, undoubtedly, to patronise the opera; let that disposition be meet with an appropriate response in the way of an unexceptionable company. We have not the slightest doubt that at the present moment this city and country are ripe for the permanent establishment of an Italian Opera, provided a good and full company be obtained. Mr. Palmo may get on for a few weeks or months with his present company and to do so we shall give him every aid in our power, for he deserves it; but it will be absolutely necessary, in order permanently to establish the Italian Opera in this city and country, to have a new and complete trouge collected next year from the different portions of Europe. establish the Rahan Opera in this city and country, to have a new and complete troupe collected next year from the different portions of Europe, sufficient to spend one-third of the year in New York, one-third in Havans, and one-third in New Orleans; for, out of these three principal cities, it is impossible to establish an opera in this country.

PLAINFIELD BANK MONEY .- Several correspon dects have called our attention to the exceeding abundance of the Plainfield money now in circulation. We know it-but care very little about it Nothing will teach the public the difference between a good and questionable currency, but sad experience. Do they remember the Jacksonville bank and its denouement? The Plainfield is a New Jer sey bank, and the legislature now in session ough to look at its assets.

NEWS FROM CANADA -Our advices from Mont real are to the 6th, Toronto 3d, Quebec 4th, and Kingston 5th inst.

That province is full of rumors, which show the feverish state of excitement into which the people have been thrown.

It is said-rumors, merely-that Mr. Draper ha not resigned; that he is going to England with Mr. Wakefield; that if the government goes to Montreal he goes out of the cabinet; that Mr. Dunn retire from the office of Receiver General; that Mr Atcheson is the candidate for Kingston; that Mr. Atcheson is to be the new commissioner of crown lands; that Judge Vallieres de St. Real is about to retire from the Bench on account of age and infirmity; and that Mr. Lafontaine is to be Chief Instice at Montreal, and Mr. Morin Judge at Gaspe. Sleighing was excellent in Kingston

Police Office.—Friday, 12th Jan.—Nothing occur-red of interest at the Police Office to-day; a number of persons were brought up for committing petit lurcenies, but they were all of a very minor grade; the unfortu-nates were placed in prison, their several cases to be ad-judicated on Tuesday before the Court of Special Ses-sions.

Coroner's Office .- The Coroner was at ease all day.

SENTENCE ON M. Y. BEACH .- The Court of Ses. sions pronounced yesterday the sentence on Beach. It was a fine of \$250. When it was heard, agencral hiss rose up in the Court.

THEATRICAL.-Letters have been received from General Welch. He was at Cadiz in the middle of last November. The company were all well, and was proceeding to Pernambuco, and may be expected in this country about June. He was doing

MUSICAL AND PHYSIOLOGICAL-CURIOUS AND MO-RAL LECTURE.-There is probably no community in the United States which offers greater encourmencement of the Italian Opera. Yet how ignowhich those magic sounds proceed. We observe that Professor Pattison lectures this evening at the Wind Pipe and the Physiology of the Human Voice," at half past seven o'clock; and we shall be much astonished if the lecture room is not crowded to the doors by those who take an interest in music.

Ma. Epiros:—
The Congressional proceedings show the presentation of a memorial from the New York and Harlem Railroad Company, for a remission of duty, under the law of 1842, upon a quantity of railroad ron. Pray, Mr. Editor, if the Company's contract for the iron wās made in August, 1843, and the contract for grading the road in October following, by what color of law can they claim under the

We refer "B." to the committee in the Senate, to whom the memorial was referred.

Amusements.

BROADWAY CIRCUS—POSITIVELY THE LAST NIGHT OF THE CIRCUS AT NIELO'S.—The arrangements by which Messrs. Rockwell and stone engaged the beautiful Theatre, at Niblo's, cease this evening, and the Managers, for the two performances to-day, have furnished a bill peculiarly attractive to all who have not witnessed the previous exhibitions, as well as those who are desirous of enjoying a recreation productive of the utmost entertainment and information to all ages and sizes. It is to be regretted that with all the peculiar accommodations at Niblo's, a position more central was not at first adopted—The lower portion of the city are yet to be enlightened on the merits of this distinguished Company.

MR. RICE'S BENEFIT —To-night the eccentric genius, whose name heads this paragraph, takes his leave of the New York public for the season, in a benefit at the Chatham Theatre. This house has been the scene of his labors for months past, and a most ample return has he made to the manager, besides enriching his own treasury to the amount of some thousands. His performances co-night will prove to the world that his genius is not confined to the delineation of the lower order of characters slone. The main feature of the bill is the performance of william Tell by Mr. Rice, in which Mrs. Herring plays Albert, and the principal members of the cempany susining the other leading characters. Jim Crow Rice as William Tell! What an association! What a crowd of wonders will be assembled. Nor is this all. The farce of the Virginia Mummy and the pretty opera of Bone Squash Diable will both be played entire, and for the last time the theatrical sketch of the Mysteries of New York.

Last Day But-One of Gen. Tom Thumb, and MR. RICE'S BENEFIT -To-night the eccentric LAST DAY BUT ONE OF GEN. TOM THUMB, and benefit of Mr. H. G. Sherman, at the American

benefit of Mr. H. G. Sherman, at the American duseum, with two splendid performances, at 3 and 7 o'clock P.M. Mr. herman has so long been a favorite with the frequenters of the Museum as a ballad singer that the bare announcement of his name for a benefit will use ire the most crowded houses. It will be seen by the divertisement which may be found in another column and by the bills of the day, that he has added several names of high repute to the already popular company on the stage. Gen. Tom Thumb's representation of the living testues is admirable, and never fails of receiving the most decided marks of approbation and appliause.

Also just Published—Therese Dunoyer and the Female Blueheard by Eugene Sue. 25 cents each.
Allison's History of Europe, abridged by E. S. Gould for the use of Schools. Price \$1.25
Mayer's Mexico, with 100 illustrations on wood, very beautiful. Price \$2.50.
Froissart's Chronicles, handsomely bound. Price \$3.
Mysteries of Paris, fine edition, bound in cloth, very elegant. Price \$1.25. This popular work is sent to mail subscribers for \$1. All new subscribers to the New World, paying a year in advance, will have a copy gratis. Mattida, or The Memoirs of a Young Woman, by Eugene Sue, handsomely bound in cloth—\$1.
Together with all the cheap publications of the day, published by J. WINCHESTER, 30 Ann street.

67- SPLENDID NEW MONTHLY -We have re (172- SPLENDID NEW MONTHLY—We have received from the publisher a copy of the first number of "The Columbian, Lady's and Gentleman's Magazine,"—It is certainly a chef d'euvre of art as well as a specimen of literary talent not to be met with in the lighter monthlies of the day. It is edited by John Inman, and published by Israel Post, 3 Astor House, the well known vender of magazine literature, thus bespeaking for the work talen on the one hand, and the success resulting from experience on the other. If we may judge from the merit of the first number, now before us, an extensive circulation and liberal patronage is likely to reward the labors of both editor and publisher. The engravings, three in number are chaste and well executed. The fashions engraved expressly for this magazine, and the contents such as canot fail to make it interesting and valuable; in fact, if needs but to be examined to be appreciated. Terms \$2 per annum in advance; single Nos. 25 cents.—New York Sun.

fig- something New-wild's Castor oil Candy on the signal of the cold disguised—The object every parent can ree at once—in administering castor oil to children it is generally attended with much trouble.

One ounce of Candy contains one table spoonful of oil and made in such form as will be convenient to give to infants, being made of pure cold pressed oil and loaf sugar. The cost of the Candy is no more than the oil. Sold only by the proprietor.

451 Broadway, near Grand.

A well known physician thus speaks of it—Dr. E. P. Haskell, corner of Broome and Mulberry streets:—I have often administered Wild's Castor oil Candy in my practice, and I find it answers well the purpose for which it is intended.

ittended.

E. P. HASKELL, M. D.

DR. TAYLOR'S BALSAM OF LIVERWORT prepared at 375 Bowery, for the cure of coughs, colds consumption, &c., &c.—This truly valuable medicine is long wonders. A few days since, Rev. Dr. A. B. How land (who is a physician as well as clergyman), called at the office and stated that he was some time since afflicted with bronchitis, which kept growing worse until it setted into confirmed consumption, and he continued to grow worse and worse notwithstanding the efforts made to check the disease by several eminent physicians of his acquaintance, but he was at last told that nothing could be done for him; that the disease must take its course. He was at this time confined to his bed, and not expected to live from one day to the next. Just at this crisis, however, a friend who had frequently urged him fout without effect) to make a trial of Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort, procured a bottle of this medicine from 375 Bowery, and refer he commenced it, he was able to sit up, and by the time the contents of the first bottle were used, he was a far recovered as to be able to preach—and he further states that he has every confidence in the medicine, that it will effect a perfect cure in his case—and he considers it the most wonderful medicine he ever saw or heard of. For all eas above, and alor at 123 Marden lune. Price reduced—Large bottles, \$1.50; small bottles, \$1.

13-BEWARE OF IMPOSITION. -Dr. Sherman's Poo The BEWARE OF IMPOSITION.—Dr. Sherman's Poolium's Plaster has already obtained such celebrity for the funes which it has performed that the demand has becomery great. This has induced many unprincipled person to palm off upon customers a base imitation. The spurious rucle is known by its effects. It is good for nothing, dihough the imitators style it, "improved and original Let aufferers beware, as it is now almost impossible to get the genuine plaster except at Dr. Sherman's warehouse, 106 Nassau street. Look out for Dr. Sherman's fac simile on the back of the plaster—none others are genuine. Dr. Sherman's agents are 227 Hudson; 188 Bowery; 77 East Broadway, and 139 Fulton st., Brooklyn.

(G) DEATH GRUMBLES AT THEM, AND FOR the very good reason that they make serieus inroads into his weekly bills. What does Death grumble at? Why or course at Peters' unrivalled Mediented Lozenges, which one the system and resist diseases, and cure headaches coughs, sea-sickness, dyspepsia, worms, nausea and low spirits, in a most incredibly short space of time. A head ache for instance in five minutes; a cough or a cold in a day; worms in three, and so on. One or two quack venders of Lozenges grumble, as well as Death; but it's no use to them, for, in spite of all they can say or do, people will prefer living to dying, and so Peters Lozenges gahead. Principal office 136 Fulton street.

BY THE SOUTHERN MAIL.

Washington. (Correspondence of the Herald.)
Washington, January 11, 1844. JAMES GORDON BENNETT, Esq.-

Washington, January 11, 1844.

James Gordon Bennett, Esq.—

Dear Sir:—

Mr. Proffitt's appointment is rejected. Done by the Senate this day. There were no other rejections, but there were several confirmations of minor appointments. No Cabinet appointments were acted on. Messrs. Henshaw and Porter remain in statu quo. Mr. Wise's appointment to France has not yet been sent in. And it is not to be supposed that he would consent to have his name go before the Senate until he makes sure of being confirmed. He will take no hazard of rejection. His course in the House has softened very much.

There is a rumor, I know not what it is worth, that Mr. Spencer will not be confirmed until it is known who is to succeed him—or, until he resigns I don't think there is any probability of Mr. Spencer regisning until he is certain of confirmation. And it may be regarded as certain that his successor will not be appointed before he is confirmed. It is more probable nothing will be done until Mr. Clay's opinions are known—as he has been written to for advice.

Washer.—The questson is on laying the report on the table, and print.

Adams.—I call the ayes and noes, sir.

They were called—ayes 58; noes 115.

Adams.—I now make the simple motion to lay it on the table, sir.

Speaker.—The same motion can't be repeated.

Adams.—That was to print—mine is merely to all the subject. No part of that motion can now be repeated.

Mr. Adams—(Warmly)—Well, sir, if the Speaker will thus insist upon suppressing all debate, it's an insult to the petitioners, and an insult to the petition was not presented by him.

A Voice—What signifies whether it was or not?

Adams.—(Excited)—Well, sir, still the report is an insult more confirmed.

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Yours, &c., S. B.

Washington

(Correspondence of the Herald.)
Washington, Jan. 10, 1844.

I think there can be no doubt that the movement most immediately (and very likely will continue to be so for months, and I know not how long to come) interesting and prominent now before Con gress and the country, is the giving of the required year's" notice of the annulling on the part of the United States of the Conventional article or treaty. which was negociated by Mr. Gallatin in 1818, to continue for ten years, and previous to the expiration of the ten years (say in '25 or '26) was renew ed to operate indefinitely until the aforesaid notice should be given by one or the other party. This convention or treaty, as you know, gives joint occupancy of the Oregon until the "year's" notice annulling it. I think the "notice" will be a popuar measure, and as far as I can ascertain the feel ing in Congress, will pass both Heuses. What may be gained by negociating with Packenham, remain to be seen. The western mea think nothing will but it is pretty certain that under the present Conven tion, the United States are daily losing, as the British hold a superior occupancy-hold the trade with the Indians, who are suspected to kill off American traders, "by and with the advice and con-sent of" —, not the American Senate, at all

events.

This whole measure of occupying the Oregon will be opposed; if not by the whole south, certainly by the Calhoun interest, I suppose, on the ground of its strengthening the northern free State interests against the slave State interests—which latter go for the annexation of Texas on the opposite ground. Haywood, of North Carolina, as you have seen, has already taken his stand against gay.

interests against the slave State interests—which latter go for the annexation of Texas on the opposite ground. Haywood, of North Carolina, as you have seen, has already taken his stand against any movement at all on the Oregon Question. Ostensibly, they say, the Oregon is so far off, &c., that it is not worth having and protecting.

There is one important fact in this game of chess between Oregon and Texas. Oregon has got the first move. By this, I mean that the negotiation is in one sense actually begun. Packenham, in all respects, will very shortly commence. Also, bills for annulling the Convention, and taking possession of the territory, are already before Congress. On the other hand, I don't see what can immediately be done in respect to Texas; at least I am not aware of any thing either being done, or immediately contemplated by Congress. Therefore, I think, in the game, Oregon has got the move. And I am sure it's friends are pressing the question with intense ardor, and great spirit. Believing, as I think we have a right to, that Benton will use this question to advance his own political interests, and compelled, as we have a right to believe he is, to play second fiddle, in harmony, to Van Buren's first, it is but right to suppose that there is an understanding between them, and that the northern democracy will go suppose the occupation of the Oregon—to say nothing of the northern abolitionists, and northern interests generally, which would be promoted by this occupation. On the Oregon Question, Benton is the great leader. Benton is, and has been for twenty-five vears, perfectly familiar with the subject. His son-in-law, Lieut. Fremont, has surveyed the route to the summit of the Rocky Mountains, which is accessible up by railroad, with a small motive power. While the declivity down this way, will alone give a car sufficient impetus to carry it to the waters of the Mississippi. The communication by steam is a carsufficient impetus to carry it to the waters of the Mississippi. The communication by steam is asy from the mouth of the Columbia to the East Indies. You can't think how enthusiastically the western people talk upon this subject.

## TWENTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS. FIRST SESSION.

Senate. WASHINGTON, January 11, 1844.
POST OFFICE REFORM.—Several petitions on his subject were presented.

PEA PATCH AGAIN.—Mr. BENTON offered a reso

PEA PATCH AGAIN.—Mr. BENTON offered a resolution, calling upon the Secretary of War for information relative to this island.

SUR TREASURY.—Mr. BREESE offered a resolution, instructing the Committee on the Judiciary to inquire about the provisions necessary to give iffect to the act of the 13th August, 1841, relative to the collection, safe keeping, and disbursement of the public money, &c. Lies on the table one

lay.

FLORIDA.—Mr. KING presented a resolution calling on the Secretary of War for information from General Worth (or Wool) relative to the insecurity of carrying on trade around Cape Florida —fortifying the keys and islands—constructing a railroad across the Florida Ishmus, for the carrying on of trade, &c. Adoutd.

railroad across the Florida Isthmus, for the carryag on of trade, &c. Adorted.

The Pactolus.—The \$50 fine of Captain Hardy
again came up, and was ably and eloquently argued
on the one side by Mr. Fairfield, and on the
other by Mr. Heywood. Other senators read
aewspapers and wrote letters the while.

Mr. Huyringrox said he would not consume
nuch of the Senate's time about this great matter
of \$50 fine. He contented himself with again detailing the facts and arguing the case.

nuch of the Senate's time about this great matter of \$50 fine. He contented himself with again detailing the facts and arguing the case.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury was, at Mr. Huntington's request, next read.

The question was then taken upon the passage of he bill, and carried.

he bill, and carried.

The Senate then went into Executive Session.
Two o'clock, P. M.—The Senate is still in executive session—very likely discussing Mr.
ALLEN's resolution about the Oregon instructions. In the House, the abolition question is under discussion. Mr. Rhett is holding forth. I believe he is now reading the English riot act.

House of Representatives.

Washington, Thursday, Jan. 11, 1844. Petition is returned to Mr. Giddings-Mr. Rhett speaks on the 25th Rule ; and Mr. Rathbun on the Western Waters. DEAR SIR-

Reports from Committees and Resolutions being order to-day,

Mr. REDING presented a resolution calling he Secretary of the Navy for all the particular connected with the Florida squadron, whilst under the command of Lieut. McLaughlin-all the money paid to him, what he has done, and also what harges had been brought against him. This was manimously adopted.

Mr. PARMENTER presented a Bill for the relief of the widows of the officers and seamen of the schooner Grampus.

Several bills of a private nature were reported

Several bills of a private nature were reported back adversely.

Mr. Camperll, of S. C. presented a report from the committee on the District of Columbia on a petition from the inhabitants of Lockport requesting the committee to revise the laws of the District. The committee reported that the petition came within the 25th Rule, and they also reported a resolution that the clerk be directed to return the petition to the member who presented it (Giddings.) Upon this, Mr. Campella moved the previous mestion.

Mr. ADAMS, (rather excited.) -I call for the readng of the petition, sir. The Clark read it.

The Cirrk read it.

[It is a petition, heretofore presented by Mr. Gindings rom citizens of Lockport, New York, complaining of the peration of the laws of Virginia and Maryland on this District; setting forth that many of these laws were directly at war with the Constitution of the country; a blot on he statute-book; subversive of personal freedom; exerising a fatal influence on national legislation, &c.; that specification was unnecessary, that investigation would fisclose if, &c.; and praying the appointment of a select committee on the subject, and the passage of such new laws for the government of the District as would be in conformity with the genlus of our institutions.]

Mr. Hurst — I move to law the resolution on the

Mr. Hunt .- I move to lay the resolution on able, and print it.
CAMPBELL.—I hope the resolution of the commit-

CAMPBELL.—I hope the resolution of the commit-tee will pass, sir.

Adams.—Is that the way, sir, gentlemen mean to treat not only petitions, but the members who present them to the House.

Speaken.—The question is not debateable, sir. Adams.—This is a most unexampled report from a committee, sir. The motion is to lay on the ta-ble, and print it, is it not, sir?

CAMPBELL.—The character of the petition brings it within the 25th Rule.

ADAMS.—Sir, this petition has been received al-ready, and referred and reported upon; and yet the gentleman wishes to reject it and return it to the member. SPEAKER .- The questson is on laying the report

Preston King-I call the gentleman to order. He's been called to order, and ought to take his Mr. Adams still kept on his feet, and did not sit

down.
Giddings—It is not an abolition petition, sir. I tise to a point of order.

BELSER—What statement did the gentleman make when he presented it!

Gindings—I stated briefly its contents—nothing

NOTE.

BLACK-I rise to a point of order, sir.

Speaker-The gentleman is speaking to a poin

of order, now.

BLACK—Let him reduce it to writing, then.

Speaker—The Chair cannot compel him

SEVERAL MEMBERS-Mr. Speaker-Mr. Speaker

BLACK—Let him reduce at to writing, then.

SPEAKER—The Chair cannot compel him to do so.

SEVERAL MEMBEES—Mr. Speaker—Mr. Speaker—(and great confusion.)

A MEMBER—(in an under tone)—This is the same game he played last year; he smuggled that petition before the Committee, and he wants to get censured again, and get double mileage.

Finally the ayes and noes were called upon passing the resolution and report of the Committee, returning the petition to Mr. Giddings, and this was carried—Ayes 116; Noes 60.

The Romogoolk's motion to recommit Mr. Adants' report on the Rules. Mr. Rheet had the floor on this question.

This speech was listened to with great attention by all parties and persons in the House, the more particularly as Mr. Rhett is a very accomplished gentleman and scholar, seldom vexes in the debate, and is considered as the immediate exponent of Mr. Calhoun's views in the House.

Mr. Rhert—I have listened attentively, sir, to all that the several gentlemen have said, who have addressed the House on this subject, and the argument brought forward by all of them against the 25th rule is that it is a violation of the right of petition. Sir, it is a slander on this House to say, that by the course it has hishert op ursued in regard to this subject it has in any way abridged or violated the sacred right of petition. Sir, it is a slander on this House to say, that by the course it has hishert op ursued in regard to this subject it has in any way abridged or violated the sacred right of petition. Sir, it is a slander on this those petitioners merely to receive their petitions and to lay them on the table. Sir, what benefit is it to those petitioners merely to receive their petitions and to lay them on the table, why it isn't worth talking about. It is not only not worth notice, but it is beneath contempt. But other gentlemen, pericularly the member from New York (Beardsley), asy that we must also refer and report upon them. Adathey add that there is a great coastitutional right involved in this question. Now, the first action on these petitions is an act of legislation to all intents and purposes. Where is the difference? Suppose a member rises in his seat, and says, "I move to introduce a bill abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia," or "I move to present or refer a petition praying Congress to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia." Where is the difference—they are all the same—part and parcel of acts of legislation? If you insist that the petitioner's will is to have sway here, you at once elect the petitioner into a legislator. If, because he desires to have his petition referred, you say that it ought to be referred, you invest him then with legislative powers. Suppose a petition comes here with 100,000 signatures. You then have 100,000 persons arrayed on one side against the whole Union represented by the members of this house on the other. Which is to have the legislative power on this floor? The result is obvious. But again. Suppose you receive these petitions. Does this action terminate here? or does it go farther? If the petitioner has a right to say "you shall receive," cannot he also say "you shall refer," and "you shall report upon it?" and then cannot he go on with equal right and propriety and say, "you shall grant the prayer of the petition? Where is it to stop? The matter must be boldy members in this hall, or the petitioners, themselves, however respectable they may be? Shall the may or the few decide this point? Shall be have the right of action conceded to him who has no power to carry out has wisbes, or those to whom the constitution has delegated the full power to act, and legislate upon all these questions? Sir, there is no escape from this point. This is the true position of the whole matter, and there is no escape from it. If the petitioner can dictate the first act of legislation he can dictate all. Now, sir, what is the fact? All legislative power is vested by the constitution in Congress. And a petitioner comes here and asks, not a personal privilege, but a legislative act.

ed to one, in one instance, where are we to stop? How could we legislate at all if we were to allow this? At this rate, all the people in the United States could come here and make similar demands; and how would it be in the physical power, even, of Congress to comply with a thousandth part of such demands? This is the true principle and ground on which to place this matter. And, sir, the principle they assume must hold good from the very first step, or it is good for nothing. As soon as the jettioners come here we must act as the constitution requires and demands, in relation to all sections of the Union. The constitution gives us no option. We must be governed as well by its limitations of power as by its grants of power. If the petitioners ask us to legislate on that which the constitution gives us no power to legislate upon, we have no power either to grant or to receive their petition. And, in addition to this, the constitution gives to us the free exercise of a sound discretion as to what shall and what shall not be received and acted upon. The gentleman from North Carolina seemed to think that the right of petition was coeval with the right of prayer, and insisted that every man had a right to pray for whatever he thought proper. Sir, I deny this. There are things which a man has no right to pray for. He has no right to pray to his God to allow him to commit perjury or murder, or ask permission of God to allow him to do any thing that is wrong.

Mr. CLINGMAN, of N. C.—I said, sir, that where an individual honestly believed that he was wronged, he had a right to pray to Him or to any other power for that which he honestly believed would do him good. He has the right to be heard, though his prayer is not granted.

RIETT.—Then, sir, the gentleman thruks that we have he right to implore the Deity for those things that may be injurious to ourselves but which can hurt nobody else. Sir, the position is wrong. God himself cannot hear prayers that would tend to violate his law, or social or constitutional compact sation.) Whitst we of the south have ever acts spirit of forbearance, our opponents have acted in of aggression; and with this knowledge, and the